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6211

W. W. WILMORE

Dahlia Specialist

ESTABLISHED 1886

P. O. Box 382

Phone Gallup 3096-W

DENVER, COLORADO

Gardens Located at West Thirty-eighth and Wadsworth Avenues
Crown Hill Car three-quarters of a mile south of Gardens



BRIDES' BOUQUET (See Description Page 2)

All Varieties Herein Marked (W) Are Wilmore Originations.

Brides' Bouquet 1922 (W)

See Illustration, Page 1.

The long-looked-for ideal white cactus Dahlia. The illustration is convincing in itself. Of white cactus varieties there are many, and with them many defects. Brides' Bouquet combines their virtues, with weaknesses eliminated. Is this an extravagant claim? But wait. Brides' Bouquet is an early and profuse bloomer, purest white in color, flowers medium to large in size and of perfect form. Stems range in length from 12 to 20 inches, straight and erect, with the flower set at right angles from the stem. As a keeper when cut it has few equals, lasting for days. The plant is vigorous and well branched, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet, and withal a splendid root-maker, valuable alike for home or florist's use. What more could be asked? Strong tubers, \$3.00 each, \$30.00 per dozen.

TO MY THOUSANDS OF PATRONS, GREETING:

With the dawn of the year 1922, I pass my thirty-sixth year as a commercial grower of Dahlias, and five earlier years were passed as an amateur grower. So far as known I am by far the oldest specialist in Dahlia culture in this country; and issued the first exclusive Dahlia catalogue in the United States. These many years of practical experience among the Dahlias place me in position to pass intelligently upon the Dahlia, its habits, needs and qualities.

PRICES: I do not claim that my prices are the lowest; nor have I coveted the reputation of running a "cheap place." Nevertheless, my prices will be found quite reasonable and even lower than others. **REMEMBER, ALSO, THAT I SEND OUT STRONG TUBERS, NOT WEAKLY GREEN PLANTS.** Special attention of patrons is called to the list of Hardy Herbaceous Plants. They thrive almost anywhere that a weed would grow, requiring only reasonable care to get them well established.

HOW TO ORDER: It would be well for each purchaser, when making out an order, to name several varieties as a second choice, for the reason that some of the varieties wanted may be out of stock when the order reaches me; or if not familiar with varieties, I will gladly make selections for you if you will mention the colors and forms wanted. Long experience places each variety before me as an open book.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

First—The cash must accompany the order.

Second—Remittances may be sent in any way most convenient to the purchaser.

Third—Prices quoted include postage or express charges to all railway points in the United States, when purchased at retail, except where noted.

Fourth—Non-Warranty: I guaran-

tee the safe arrival of goods by mail or express and will continue to use the same careful, painstaking methods in filling orders with stock of known vitality and of superior merit, but will not be responsible for future results or failures. Errors should be reported at once.

Shipping season opens February 20th, closes June 1st. **Please do not send fall orders. We cannot deliver in the fall.**

"THE DAHLIA MANUAL"

(Revised Edition)

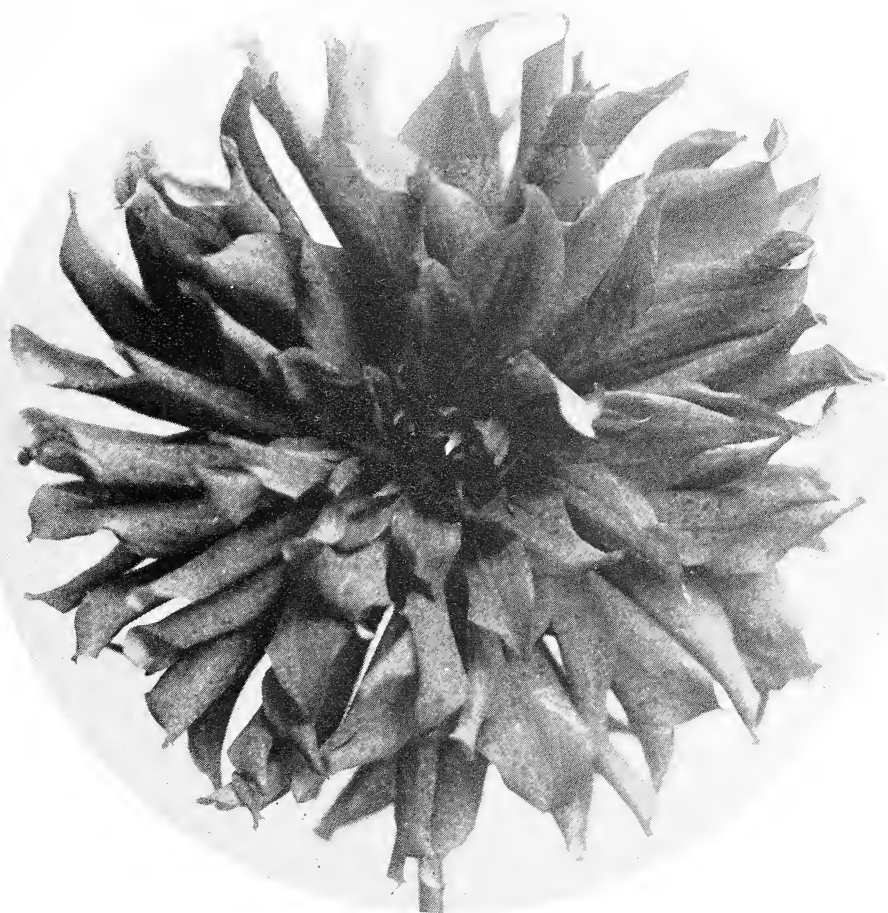
By W. W. WILMORE

This work should be in the hands of every Dahlia grower, whether amateur or professional. It is a handsomely illustrated manual, written as a souvenir edition.

Failure in growing Dahlias, nine times out of ten, is directly traceable to improper treatment or troubles that could easily be removed if their causes were known and understood. It was largely with this aim in view that I prepared this manual. The price is a mere trifle, and no grower should run the risk of failure when reliable knowledge is within easy reach of all.

The work covers briefly the practical questions of Dahlia culture, methods of propagation, winter storage, etc. This work will be sent postpaid for 25 cents, or, if requested, it will be sent with all orders amounting to \$2.00

DAHLIAS--1922



Pahaska 1922 (W)

This decorative Dahlia is of immense size, measuring from seven to nine and a half inches in diameter without disbudding. Disbudded it should easily reach twelve inches. Plant is healthy, but of slender branching growth. Petals are very long and curved, giving the flower its shaggy appearance (the Indian name for Buffalo Bill meaning Long Hair). Color, between an apricot and fawn with a distinct pink shading. A fitting subject for this honor page, 4 feet. Strong tubers, \$5.00 each. No dozen rate.

Dahlias That Made Denver Famous



Lawrence Ruppel 1922 (W)

A new peony flowered variety of surpassing beauty. A large fluffy flower, produced on long stems. Petals broad and slightly incurved toward the center. Color, rich copper red, shaded apricot. A profuse and constant bloomer, 4 to 5 feet high. Strong tubers, \$3.00 each, \$30.00 per dozen.

April 12, 1920.

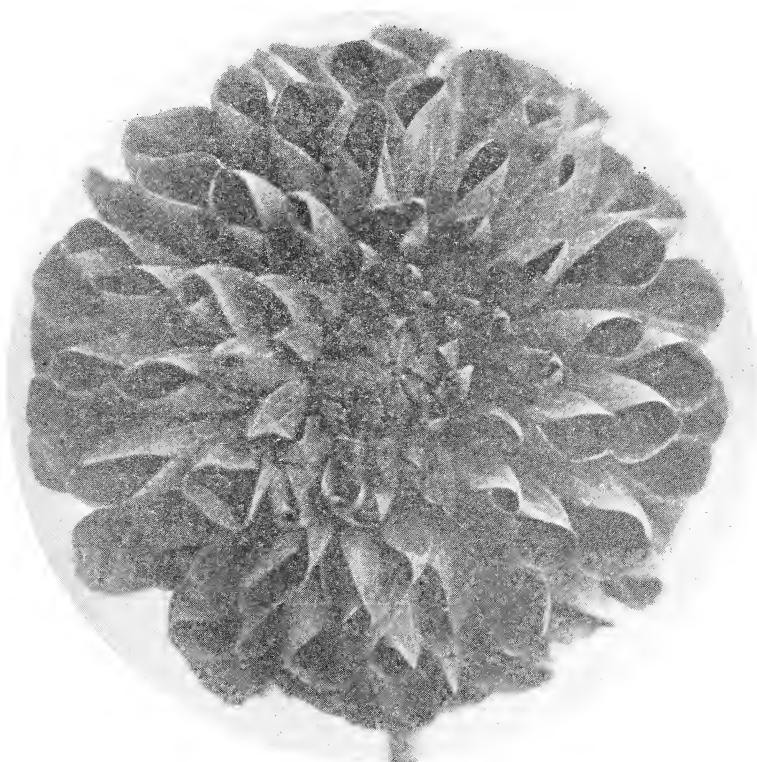
The Dahlias arrived today in perfect condition. I have never purchased bulbs that look like these, and will try to possess myself in patience until they bloom. They surely are good roots. The perennial plants also were as fresh as though just lifted.

Respectfully,

N. A. McCONNELL.

August 7, 1921.

Dahlias That Made Denver Famous



Souvenir St. Mihiel 1922 (W)

A grand new show Dahlia. A seedling of the Grand Duke Alexis, which it resembles in petal formation. A rank grower with dark green foliage. Flowers large and of good texture. Stems medium to long and quite erect in growth. Color, darkest crimson red without shading or variation. Unique in both form and color; 5 feet. Strong tubers, \$3.00 each. No dozen rate.

I write to thank you for your prompt attention to my orders and your liberal treatment in the way of extras. I want to say in addition that the Dahlia roots received from you are at all times in fine condition and are incomparably the best I receive from any source at any price. Then, too, they are always true to name.

S. BURKHART.

Dahlias That Made Denver Famous



Francis Daniels 1920 (W)

This lovely pink peony flowered Dahlia, introduced last year, gracing the honor page. It has more than made good on all that was claimed for it then. Stems are exceptionally long and wiry. Color, a lovely shade of delicate pink. Blooms freely and of very good keeping qualities. With a rich soil and good care this variety will produce six-inch flowers on eighteen-inch stems. Strong tubers, \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per dozen.

Your Laura Barnes is one of the most beautiful Dahlias that I have yet seen.

L. B. R. BRIGGS.

Dahlias That Made Denver Famous



Naiad (W)

Illustration Shows the Flower Much Reduced in Size.

A beautiful flower resembling an immense water lily. A vigorous grower. Color, a tinted cream pink; beautiful by day and simply grand under artificial light. Stems long and erect. Was introduced in 1920, and has proven very popular. One of my very best introductions. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen. Height, 5 feet.

Detroit, Mich.

One of the most attractive Dahlias in my garden this season has been the Laura Barnes, standing head and shoulders above its fellows. Modest, yet commanding attention with its wealth of large, clear orange red flowers. It certainly will prove a general favorite.

H. J. VAN NESS.

Dahlias That Made Denver Famous



Dr. Henry Sewall (W)

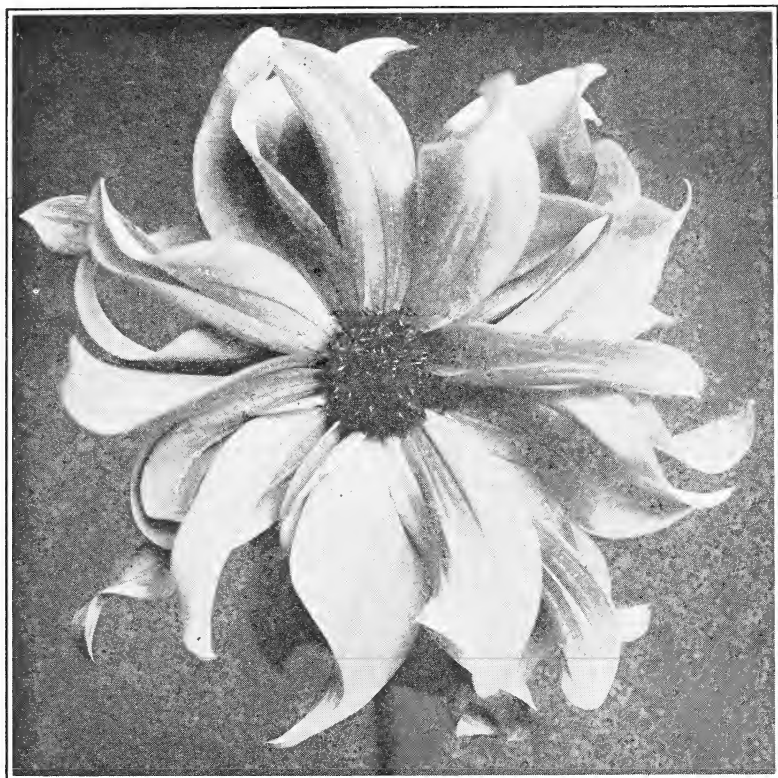
Illustration Shows the Flower Much Reduced in Size.

A very large, handsome flower, with broad, flat petals, of the perfect peony flower now so deservedly popular. The color is so unique as to place it in a distinct class. In color it may be described as a pink fawn with slight amber shading at the base of the petals. A sturdy, rank grower, with exceptionally long stems. It has the highest recommendation. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Price, strong tubers, 50 each, \$5.00 per dozen.

* * * And I want to tell you how beautiful those were that I got from you last year. People from Denver—your home town—just went wild over them. * * * I am sending you another order. There is no need of saying send me good bulbs, for you have always sent me the very best.

MRS. C. W. IGO.

Dahlias That Made Denver Famous



Felicia (W)

(Reduced in size)

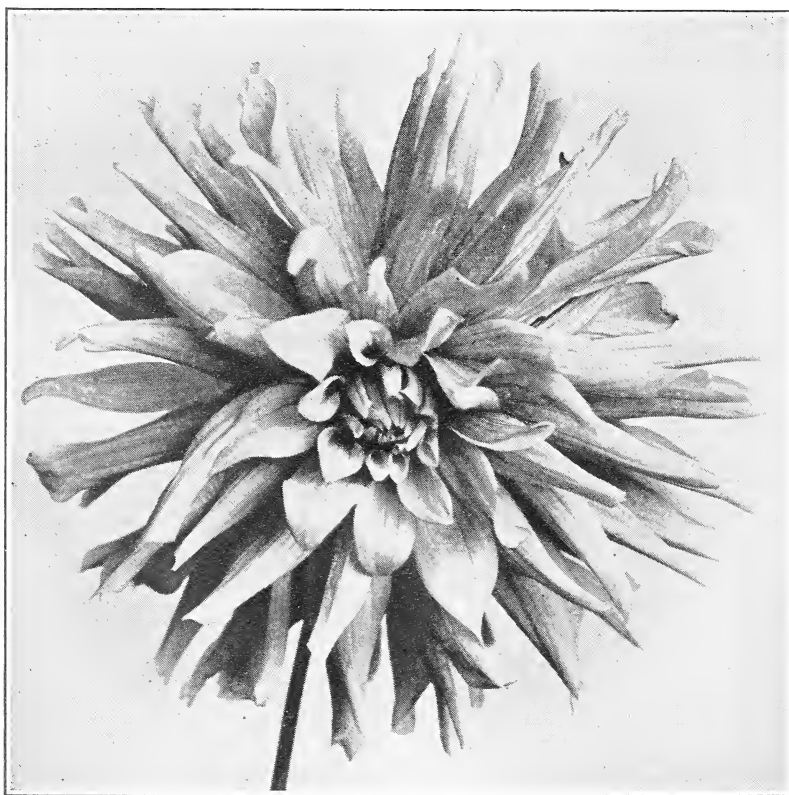
This immense Peony Dahlia was introduced by me in 1917 and has proven immensely popular.

The illustration gives some idea of form, but the flower has to be seen to be appreciated. In growth the plant is all that could be desired—strong, vigorous and well branched, attaining a height of five to six feet, showing its many gorgeous flowers to best advantage. Color, clear apricot, with distinct pink shading—an attractive and pleasing color. Petals are very broad and long, with slight curve at the tip. Flowers range from five to eight inches in diameter. Both color and form are distinct from all other Peony Dahlias. Price, strong tubers, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

All tubers received from you have been of superior quality and the flowers most beautiful. Mrs. Ferdinand Jeffries is indeed a gem.

MRS. E. T. ELLIOTT.

Dahlias That Made Denver Famous



Justice Bailey (W)

(Reduced in size)

The most sensational Cactus Dahlia of the age. Specimens of this variety have measured $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and an average would be from 5 to 7 inches. The plant is dwarf in habit, attaining a height of 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but with many side branches which later are almost covered with large, perfect blooms. Color, rich, glowing pink, shading a little lighter towards the center. Always full and perfect in form.

This Dahlia was introduced in 1916, and has made good in all localities so far as known. Price, strong tubers, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Your consignment of Dahlias arrived in fine shape. I am well pleased with the condition of the bulbs. It is indeed a pleasure to deal with you. Accept my hearty thanks for the premium of Sweetheart's Bouquet.

AMOS. E. MINNEMAN.

New and Extra Choice Dahlias

The Radium Collection

Ft. High
Approximate

RUTH NICHOLS

(W). An immense flower borne on long stem. Rich, dazzling red. A leader among the reds by reason of its great size and freedom of bloom. Strong and vigorous. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz..... 4

A. L. DOUD (W).

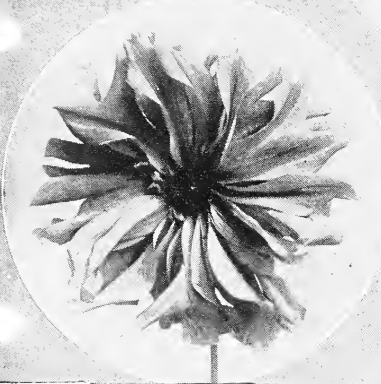
Very large, from 6 to 9 inches across. Stems very long and erect. Clear lemon yellow, without shading. Early and free bloomer. 50c each; \$5.00 doz..... 4

Ft. High
Approximate

DR. TEVIS. Decorative). Immense flower, 7 to 9 inches or over. A remarkably strong grower with ideal stems. Color, a combination of salmon, rose and bronze. A unique color. Very popular by reason of its great size. Originated in California, where it is immensely popular. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz..... 6



RUTH NICHOLS



LLUVIA D ORO

LLUVIA D'ORO (W).

Shower of Gold. Soft orange, red shaded, to golden yellow. A seedling of the popular Geisha, which it resembles in color. Flower extra large and fluffy. Very good. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz..... 4

ISA (W).

Light fawn pink, changing with age to amber yellow. A free and constant bloomer. Stems very long and wiry. Very attractive for evening decoration. A queenly flower. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz..... 5



ISA

A. L. DOUD

KALIF. (Cactus). A truly majestic flower, frequently measuring over 9 inches in diameter, of perfect Cactus form; in color a pure scarlet. The habit of the plant is all that can be desired. The gigantic flowers, which are produced very freely, are held erect on strong, stiff stems, making it a most effective and useful variety for cutting as well as for garden decoration. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz..... 4

LAURA BARNES (W).

Beyond question one of the grandest peony Dahlias ever introduced. Only words of praise have come from those who grew the variety. The immense orange red flowers are pleasing to all. It is today one of the most popular Dahlias of recent introduction. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen..... 6

NOTE—One each of the 8 varieties on this page postpaid for \$5.50.

Dahlias That Made Denver Famous



- No. 1. Phenomine, 25c.
 No. 2. Queen Emma, 25c.
 No. 3. Village Belle, 25c.
 No. 4. Dr. Henry Sewall, 50c.
 (See page 8.)

- No. 5. Dr. H. H. Rusby, 25c.
 No. 6. Queen Wilhelmina, 25c.
 No. 7. Souv. Franz Litz, 25c.
 No. 8. Duke Henry, 25c.
 (For Description, see Pages 13-14.)

Set of 8 for \$1.75.

"The Diamond Collection"

13 Choice Dahlias, all labeled, for \$2.50 Postpaid.

This list is arranged for those who wish a first-class collection of Dahlias, but who are not familiar with varieties and names. All are very fine varieties, selected, not only best in color, but embracing the very best cutting varieties. The collection will be sent neatly packed and postpaid for \$2.50, including a copy of the Dahlia Manual, if it is desired. Full value of the Dahlias alone would be \$3.90, if bought singly. These collections have proven very popular.

In ordering say "Diamond Collection." You will get the following varieties:

Chipeta	La Grand Manitou	Rheinkönig
D. M. Moore	Moonbeam	Temptation
Delice	Montezuma	Vivian
Lavender Beauty	Queen Mary	Waconda
Lenan		

Collection No. 2—13 Choice Dahlias for \$1.50

This collection is our selection—unlabeled. No two alike. Postpaid. In ordering say "Collection No. 2."

Peony Flowered Dahlias

Figures to the right indicate height. Nearly all are fine for cutting. Strong tubers.

	Ft. High. Approximate.		Ft. High. Approximate.
ALOHA, 1922 (W). Flowers large and perfect with fine long stems. Rich salmon bronze, shaded lightly with pinkish fawn. A superior variety. \$1.00 each.....	4	KIA ORA (W). A fine peony form with long, graceful stems. Flowers large and good form. Color, rosy pink, shading to white. 25c each....	4
APRICOT, 1922 (W). Large flowers, peony or duplex in form. Petals very broad and flat. Rich apricot, shaded to amber. 50c each.....	5	LAJARA (W). Pure lemon. Flower large and perfect in form, stems long. A very free bloomer. 25c each	4
ARVADA, 1922 (W). A remarkably free bloomer, producing its large, well-formed flowers on good stems. A pleasing shade of old rose, shading to a fawn pink. 50c each.....	5	KENAWHA (W). An immense flower with broad flat petals; stems very long and erect. Vermilion red, shaded to amber. 25c each.....	5
COCONINA (W). Intense, vivid red produced on good stems. An early and free bloomer. 25c each.....	4	MME. BYSTEIN. Very beautiful, pure lilac lavender; large size and lovely form; erect, on splendid stems. One of the best. 50c.....	4
CARMELLO (W). Light cherry red, shaded orange. Petals loosely arranged and curved. A free bloomer. 25c each.....	4	MRS. J. H. GOVER, 1922 (W). A new and distinct shade in the peony type. Almost a perfect heliotrope color; bright and attractive. Flowers large and well formed. A high class Dahlia in every respect. \$1.00 each..	4
CLEOPATRA. Oriental red, base of petals yellow, shading to bronze red; very showy. 25c each.....	4	OURAY (W). Deep blood red. Flower very large and rather loosely constructed. Stems very long. 25c each.....	4
DUKE HENRY. Brilliant red. Large red petals. Very free bloomer. 25c each.....	4	PHENOMINE. Rich cream pink. Fine form, stems long, excellent cutting variety. 25c each.....	4
DR. H. H. RUSBY (W). Very large, often 6 to 8 inches in diameter. An early and constant bloomer, producing its immense bright lemon flowers in profusion. Plant vigorous and healthy; extra fine. 25c each....	5	QUEEN EMMA. A magnificent sort that appears almost artificial. It is of a charming shade of Mallow or Hollyhock pink. 25c each.....	5
EGERIA, 1922 (W). Flowers extra large, blooming in clusters of three on very long stems. Clear lavender pink. A lovely flower in both color and form. 50c each.....	4	QUEEN WILHELMINA. Immense fluffy flower of pure white, with yellow center. 25c each.....	5
FREDA NEWMAN (W). Bright orange bronze, margined with old gold. Long stem, excellent for cutting. An extra fine novelty. 25c each.....	4	SHERLOCK HOLMES. Lovely lilac or mauve pink. Stems long and erect. 25c each.....	4
GEISHA. The showiest and most attractive of this type yet introduced. Petals very long, curved and twisted. A rich combination of scarlet and gold, shaded to amber yellow. A queen among Dahlias. 75c each..	4	SOUVENIR FRANZ LISZT. Dark purple, maroon. Veined and shaded with white. Flowers very large and stems long. Very good. 25c each....	4
J. W. SCHLOSSER. A flower of medium size, but exquisite form and color; borne on long, erect stems; vivid clear red. 50c each.....	6	SOUTH POLE. Very large, of fluffy form. Pure snowy white. Extra fine. 50c each.....	5
		ST. ELMO, 1920 (W). A fine large flower, borne on long stems. A rich shade of apricot with pink shading. An early and free bloomer. 50c each.....	5

	Ft. High. Approximate.		Ft. High. Approximate.
SONORA, 1920 (W). A superb new shade of old gold. Flowers large and even in form; produced on long, erect stems. A fine new variety. 50c each	4	VAN DYKE. Mammoth flower, salmon rose, tinted heliotrope. Petals twisted. The most popular of this type. 25c each	5
THE CLARION (W). Carmine pink, shaded old gold. Stems long and erect. 25c each	4	WILMORE'S MASTERPIECE (W). Blooms early and continuously through the season. Color, clear rich tango. For best results this variety should be planted alone in rich soil. 25c each	4
TEMPTATION (W). Delicate creamy pink, shaded to blush. Stems long. An excellent cutting variety. 25c each	5	WINONA, 1922 (W). An attractive flower. Petals broad and slightly twisted in form. Color, delicate lavender pink. A fine flower. 25c ea....	4
VILLAGE BELLE (W). Very large. Color rich amber, heavily shaded with cherry. Long, erect stems. A fine variety. 25c each	5	WACONDA, 1922 (W). A tall rank grower, producing a wealth of finely formed flowers of long stems. Color, a most intense vivid red. An early and faithful bloomer. 50c each	6



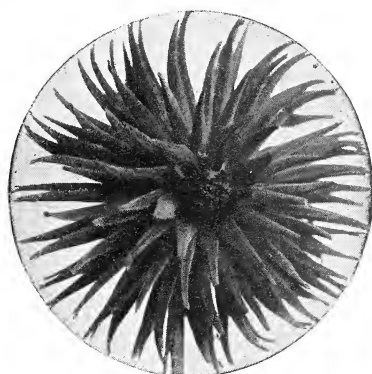
Sweetheart's Bouquet

	Ft. High. Approximate.
SWEETHEART'S BOUQUET. This variety is my sensational introduction of 1920, and stands 100% on all claims made for it. A customer sends in this criticism, "You are too modest in your description of Sweetheart's Bouquet." It is a perfect flower of the popular peony type. In color an unique shading of salmon rose, shaded with fawn; pleasing alike in both day and artificial light. Flowers are very large and stems extra long and wiry. One of the very earliest to bloom and continues throughout the season. \$2.00 each; \$20.00 per dozen	5

Cactus Dahlias of Special Merit

CACTUS VARIETIES

Prices quoted are for strong tubers. Figures to the right indicate height.



Charles Clayton

Ft. High.
Approximate.

ATTRACTION. Large, elegant flowers of a clear lilac rose; long, strong stems. It is an exhibition and garden sort of rare merit. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz..... 3

CHARLES CLAYTON (W). The strongest words of praise are not extravagant when applied to this wonderful cactus. Stems are long, holding the flowers well above the foliage. The color is a most intense red, so vivid as to dazzle the eye. Flowers are large in size and are produced freely. Price, 25c each..... 4

CHIPETA (W). A mammoth flower borne on very long stems which hold the flower erect. Rich amaranth red. A pleasing color. Flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. 50c each..... 4

COUNTRY GIRL. Base of petals golden yellow, suffused with salmon rose, a bright and pleasant combination of color, difficult to describe. Flowers very large and perfect in form. Price, 25c each..... 3

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. The freest flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color, an exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. 25c each.. 3

EMPRESS. A great exhibition flower of beautiful form and large size, with long, tubular incurved petals of a most pleasing tint of tyrian-rose. 50c each..... 3

EMILY RUSSEL. Flowers very freely on excellent stems. A good cutting variety. Color, American Beauty red. A fine novelty. 25c each..... 3

Ft. High.
Approximate.

FAIRIES' LANTERN (W). A miniature cactus form. Exceptionally neat and chaste in form. Color, scarlet and white. A little gem. 25c each 3

GOLDEN GATE. A very large hybrid cactus of a rich deep golden-yellow suffused and shaded fawn; lights up well under artificial light. 25c each.. 4

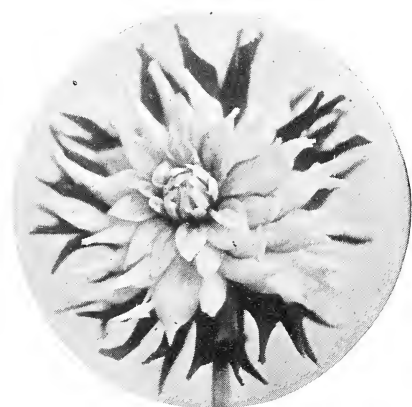
GOLDLAND. One of the best yellow cactus yet introduced. A splendid flower, on good stiff stems. Fine for cutting; early and free. 25c each.... 4

GOLDEN WEST. A superb flower of exceptional size, often 7 inches across. Stems long and rigid, holding the flower to full view. Color, golden yellow shaded to pure yellow in center. Has no superior, 50c each 4

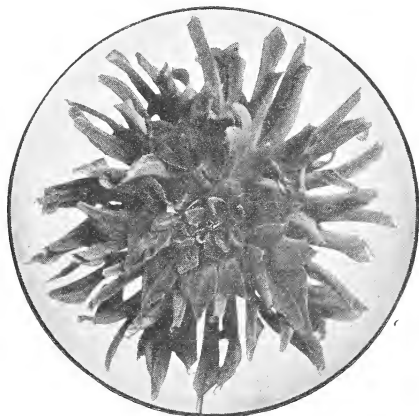
GEORGE WALTERS. One of the largest of all Dahlias; measures from 7 to 9 inches without disbudding. Stems very long and wiry. Color, salmon pink, shaded to old gold. One of the best Dahlias grown. Will pass in either cactus or decorative class. \$1.00 each..... 3

KREIMHILDE. Shell pink, shading to white in the center. A very popular cutting variety. 25c each..... 4

MARY SERVICE. A flower of exquisite form and unique coloring; purplish rose, shading to heliotrope. Fine for cutting. 25c each..... 4



Fairies' Lantern



Mrs. Jeffries

Ft. High.
Approximate.

MRS. FERDINAND JEFFRIES (W).

Probably the largest Cactus Dahlia ever grown, often measuring over 8 inches in diameter. In formation the flower is irregular; its long petals are curved and twisted, giving the flower a shaggy appearance. Color, deep velvety red, combining beautifully with the rich green foliage. 50c each..... 3

MONTE VISTA, 1922 (W).

A large, full flower of the hybrid cactus type. Stems long and erect, holding the flower in perfect position. A good cutting variety. Color, sulphur yellow. 50c each..... 4

MRS. H. J. JONES.

A beautiful large Dahlia, with long, claw-like petals, curving forward. Color, bright, vivid red, tipped and edged with pure white. Sometimes solid red, at others bluish white. One of the best to date. 25c each..... 5

MRS. WARNAAR.

A mammoth hybrid cactus, often 9 inches in diameter. Creamy white with just a tinge of pink. One of the finest of the new Dahlias. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen 5

MARION THOMPSON (W).

A new pure lemon yellow. Flowers extra large and an exceptionally good keeper as a cut flower. Stems long and stiff. One of the best of all pure yellows. Early and free. 25c each 3

MASTER CARL.

Saffron yellow flowers, very large. A fine variety. 25c each 3

NANNIE B. MOORE.

One of the very best of the cactus varieties. A marvelous bloomer. Stems long and rigid. Flowers large and perfect. Color, clear lavender pink. Fine for cutting or yard decoration. \$1.00 each 3

Ft. High.
Approximate.

PINK PEARL. Mallow pink at the base of the petals, shading off gradually at the tips, the effect being a soft, rosy pink. Fine for cutting. 25c each..... 3

PERLE DE LYON.

A large cactus. Petals cleft at the tip. Pure white flower and borne on good stems. 25c each 3

PROF. ZACHARIAS.

Clear lemon yellow petals, long and straight; flowers well above the foliage. 25c each 4

PIERROT.

A striking novelty in color, form and wonderful size. Petals very long and narrow. Color, amber, but often with white tips. Fine either way. A superb garden variety. 50c each..... 4

RHEINKONIG.

Said to be the ideal white cactus, which has been looked for so long. A robust, healthy grower, producing immense flowers of pure snowy white, on long stiff stems. (W) for cutting, garden or decorative purposes. 25c each..... 4

RUTH C. GLEADELL.

Very large and full. Color, soft yellow, shading to apricot bronze. A new California variety of great promise. 50c ea..... 4

VELVET QUEEN (W).

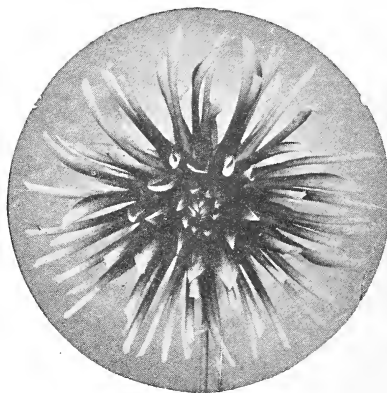
Dark rich red of perfect form. Stems long and wiry. A profuse and constant bloomer. A fine variety. 25c each.. 4

ALADDIN, 1921 (W).

(Decorative.) A huge shaggy flower often 8 inches in diameter. Petals long and fluffy. A sturdy rank grower. Color, mahogany red. 50c each..... 3 1/2

ANARCHIST, 1922.

(Decorative.) Flowers of immense size. Flowers freely on stems often 18 inches in length, strong and wiry, holding the flower erect. Color, intense red. An exceptionally fine new variety. 50c each 5



Mrs. H. J. Jones

Novelties of Special Merit

VARIOUS TYPES

Strong Tubers. Figures to right indicate height.



Dr. I. B. Perkins

Ft. High.
Approximate.

BERCH VAN HEEMSTEDE. (Decorative.) An extra fine Dahlia of large size, fine form, good stem, and excellent keeping qualities. An early and profuse bloomer. Color, clear, rich yellow. One of the choicest of Dahlias. Price, 25c each... 4

BERTHA BERNSTEIN. A fine large flower. Petals beautifully quilled on the order of the well-known Grand Duke Alexis. Stems long and rigid. Color, dark lavender. In the twilight hours giving a decided blue shading, an unique color. Very good. Price, 25c each... 4

CHICOTA (W). (Decorative.) An ideal golden yellow of large size and exceptionally long stems—often 18 inches in length. Flower perfect in form and clear in its rich golden yellow. Fine. Price, 50c each... 3

CORONA (W). (The Carnation Dahlia.) A miniature decorative form, fully double and of the purest white. Its wonderful freedom of bloom, pure color and chaste form place it at once at the head of the list as a florist's flower. At a little distance it would be pronounced a carnation, which it resembles both in size and form. 25c each... 3



Corona

Ft. High.
Approximate.

DELICE. (Decorative.) Its beautiful soft, yet lively color, a glowing rose-pink, together with its perfect shape, stout, stiff stems, which hold the flowers well above the foliage, and the fact that when cut it retains its freshness longer than any variety we know of, makes this one of the most valuable for cutting and one of the most decorative sorts in the garden. 25c each... 4

DARLENE. The earliest of all Dahlias to bloom. Plant dwarf and branching. Color, shell pink, shading to white center. Excellent for cutting. 50c each... 3

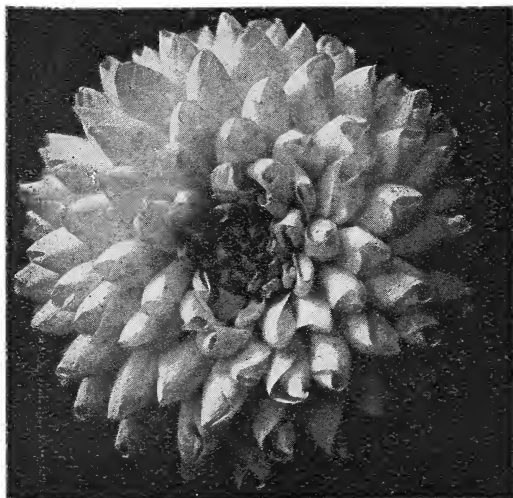
DEE LIGHTED. (Show.) Very large, pure white combining many good qualities. A strong, erect grower, producing immense pure white flowers in abundance. A first-class white. 25c each... 4

DREER'S WHITE. (Show.) Pure white, resembling in form the popular Grand Duke Alexis. 25c each... 4

D. M. MOORE. (Show.) A flower of mammoth size, produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. Its color is a deep velvety maroon. It has no equal in its color. 25c each... 3

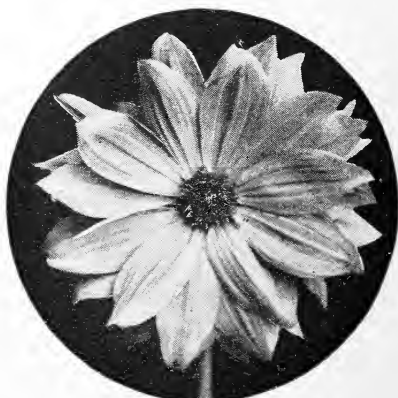
DR. I. B. PERKINS (W). (Show.) An ideal white show Dahlia. Its large, pure, white flowers are borne on very long stems which hold the flower free above the foliage. Excellent for both cutting and garden decorations. A healthy grower, reaching a height of five feet. 25c each... 5

ELEANOR STISSER (W). (Decorative.) Flowers are very large and full. A sturdy grower with long stems. Color, buff shading to pink and old rose. A pleasing autumn shade. Fine. 25c each... 5



Grand Duke Alexis

- Ft. High.
Approximate.
- EMMA SLOCUM.** Pure white flower on extra long stems. Flowers extra large. One of the showiest of the white decorative varieties. 50c ea. 4
- FRANCIS CLARK, 1920.** Very large, with stems 18 to 24 inches in length, holding its gorgeous flower well above the foliage. Color, very dark; almost black. The form is of the show type. Best of all the dark varieties. 50c each. 6
- F. G. SCHIEFF.** (Decorative.) An immense large flower, borne on extra long stems. Color, golden bronze shaded to orange red. A very attractive flower. 50c each. 3
- FIRESTONE (W).** (Show.) An ideal cutting variety. Stems long and rigid. A large bold flower. Blooms freely and keeps well after cutting. Vivid clear red. 25c each. 4
- FLAMINGO.** (Decorative.) An ideal variety for cutting by reason of its fine stems and clear, rich color. Bright shell pink. 25c each. 3
- FRANK WALKER.** (Decorative.) A desirable variety on account of its early and prolific blooming. Flowers are well formed on fine stems. Color, lavender-pink. 50c each. 3
- GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.** A magnificent Dahlia of the largest size. Its petals are beautifully quilled, giving it a very unique appearance. Its color is pure white, if slightly shaded, but overspread with delicate lavender when grown in bright sunlight. Undoubtedly one of the best of the show varieties. 25c each. 4
- GAIETY (W).** A superb new decorative, vivid scarlet, heavily marked with pure white. It is a variety far above the average of the fancy type. It proved an excellent cut-flower variety during the past seasons. Stems are long and flowers are produced freely. 25c each. 3
- GIGANTEA.** (Decorative.) Creamy white, very large, of fair quality. Strong tubers, 25c each. 3
- Ft. High.
Approximate.
- GOLDEN SPRAY (W).** (Show, 1914.) An immense flower, borne on long stems and produced in profusion. Bright golden yellow. A superb variety for cutting. 25c each. 4
- GEO. W. GERO, 1920.** A seedling of the popular Grand Duke Alexis, which it resembles closely in form, only the flower is a little more densely quilled. A rank, healthy grower, producing a wealth of large perfectly formed flowers on long stems. Color, clear rich pink. A fine cutting variety. Stock quite limited. 50c each. 5
- GOLDEN WEDDING, 1920.** A show variety. Flowers extra large and full. Stems long and wiry. An extra fine variety for cutting. Color, bright yellow. 50c each. 4
- GOLDEN BEDDER.** (Decorative Golden West.) A lovely clear yellow, very full and perfect in form. Stems long and erect, rendering it an excellent cutting variety. 50c each. 4

Laura Barnes
(See Page 11.)



Meadow Gold

Ft. High.
Approximate.Ft. High.
Approximate**HORTULANUS FIET.** (Decorative.)

A colossal flowered variety with blooms over eight inches in diameter, of the most delicate shade of shrimp pink, the tip of each petal barely touched with gold. The entire flower has a suffusion of delicate tints, which gives a glow, yet softness of color difficult to describe. 50c each..... 3

HORTULANUS WITTE. (Decorative.)

One of the most useful of all Dahlias, and one of the prettiest. A profuse bloomer on remarkably long stems. Color, purest white; flowers, large and of exquisite form. 50c ea... 4

JEANNE CHARMET. A decorative

variety of exquisite form and color. Flowers are very large and stems exceptionally long. Color, a shading of pink lilac, each petal edged with white. Very fine. 25c each..... 4

LA GRAND LILAS. (Decorative.) A

superb new variety. Flowers of immense size. Borne on stems often two feet in length. Color, rich amaranth red. A flower that attracts instant attention. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz. 6

LA FRANCE. Brilliant rose-pink,

similar to the rose with the same name. Flowers are gigantic, loosely built and resemble in shape a large double peony. 25c each..... 4

LA GRAND MANITOU. (Decorative.)

An immense flower. Color, purple streaked and mottled with crimson. Sometimes solid purple. Very attractive. 25c each..... 3

LADY HARRIET GREY (W). (Decorative.)

(1918.) A lovely new Dahlia and also a new shade of cream pink. An excellent variety for either cutting or garden use. Stems very long and straight. Flowers, medium to large. Fine in all respects. 50 each..... 4

MANITOU (W). (Decorative.) Im-

mense size—often eight inches in diameter. The color is pleasing, being an amber bronze with a distinct shading of pink. Not suitable for cutting, as the flower is too large and the stems rather short. 25c ea... 4

MANZANITA (W). (Show.) Clear,

rich lavender, the purest of its color yet introduced. Stems are long and rigid, making it an exceptionally good variety for cutting. This variety will undoubtedly lead all the lavender colors. 25c each..... 4

MME. A. LUMIER. (Decorative.) A

very distinct variety; ground color white, suffused towards the ends of the petals with red, the tips being pointed with bright violet-red. 25c each 3

MEADOW GOLD (W). (Decorative.)

Flowers very large, borne on extra long stems, 18 to 24 inches. Colors, primrose yellow, faintly tinged with delicate pink, changing to lemon yellow late in the season. 25c each..... 5



View Showing a Bed of Mrs. Winters to the Right

Ft. High,
Approximate.

MME. DAEL. (Mme. Van den Dael.)

An immense decorative Dahlia that has proven a favorite with all and is justly entitled to first place among all the shell pinks. Stems are exceptionally long and wiry, bringing the immense flowers above the foliage. Color, soft shell pink.

A noble Dahlia. 25c each. 4

MAUVE QUEEN, 1922 (W). A form

between a cactus and decorative. A large, well formed flower. Color, clear mauve pink, shaded to shell pink. A free bloomer. 50c each. 4

MRS. THOS. BURCH (W). (Decorative.)

Rich old gold, sometimes marked with pink, shading to fawn. An ideal autumn shade and one of the very best of the autumn tinted varieties. Flowers full size, stems long and rigid, fine for cutting. Price, 25c each. 4

MINA BURGLE. (Decorative.) A

very free flowering variety. Flowers extra large and clear in color. Popular as a cutting variety. Dark vivid red, produced on good stems. 25c each. 4

MRS. WINTERS (W). (Decorative.)

This superb white Dahlia is now so generally and favorably known that an extensive description is not necessary. Always reliable. 25c each. 3

MRS. ISABEL J. SEWALL (W). A

decorative variety of a beautiful fawn shade. A very unique and attractive color, suggesting the rich shading of silk. Distinctive from all other Dahlias in this type. 25c each. 4

MOONBEAM (W). (Decorative.) An

immense flower, borne on excellent stems. Color, clear canary yellow. One of the very best of the light yellows. Plant a sturdy grower. Blooms very freely and an excellent keeper when cut. 25c each. 3

MONTEZUMA (W). (Decorative.) An

exceptionally fine flower, borne on long stems. Color, orange bronze, flowers large and full. A fine variety for autumn decoration. 25c each. 5

OREGON BEAUTY. (Decorative.) A

brilliant, gorgeous flower that attracts much attention on account of its rich color, an intense Oriental red. Produces its large flowers on long stems in the greatest profusion. A splendid garden variety. 25c ea. 3

PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA. (Decorative.)

An extra large fine flower, borne on long stems. Very large and full vivid red. Exceptionally fine. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz. 4

PURPLE MANITOU. (Decorative.)

Extra large, clear purple. A spore from the popular La Grand Manitou; one of the best clear purples. 25c each. 3

PRINCESS JULIANA. The white

Delice. A superb white Dahlia; in form much like Delice, but longer in stem and freer in bloom. Very good. 25c each. 4

PEARL ALMY (W). (Decorative.) A

very large flower, 7 to 8 inches, borne on very long stems. Color, bright flame red. Plant is a sturdy, robust grower. An attractive variety. 25c each. 6

QUEEN MARY. This is a stronger

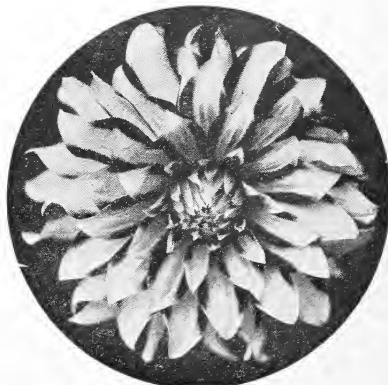
grower than Delice. A large flower with full, rounded center. The color is a soft shade of pink. 25c each.

RIESE VON STUTTGART. (Decorative.)

A gigantic flower. Deep purple red, very attractive. Robust in habit. 25c each. 5

STARLIGHT (W). (Decorative.)

Flowers are uniform in size and color and produce in great profusion. Color, each petal carries two and some four stripes of red on a white ground. Good stem and thrifty growth. 25c each. 4



Starlight

SNOWBALL. (Show.) A pure white flower. An ideal as a cutting variety. Stems are long and rigid. Flowers keep well after cutting. An early and profuse bloomer. 25c ea... 4

SOUVENIR DOUZON. (Decorative.) An immense flower with broad, flat petals and full to the center. This one is undoubtedly the largest red in the decorative section. 25c each.. 4

TOM LUNDY. (Decorative.) A large bold flower, with good form and stem. Velvety red. \$1.00 each..... 4

THE ROSE. (Show.) The form of this flower gives size to the name. Color, deep purplish-rose. 25c each.. 4

VERA CURRY. (Show.) A giant flower borne on very long, erect stems, cream pink. A very effective combination of color. It has no superior in its class. 25c each..... 3

VIVIAN. (Show.) An exquisite flower of perfect form and long stem. A combination of pink and violet-rose. An attractive variety. 25c each..... 3

WARNEFORD. (Decorative.) Flowers medium to large in size. Stems long and straight. Color, pure white. Good for cutting. 50c each..... 5

W. W. RAWSON. (Show.) An exceptionally fine large flower, produced on long stems. Color, pure white, overlaid with delicate lavender. Similar to the popular Grand Duke Alexis, but a better bloomer. 25c each 4



W. W. Rawson

Standard Cactus Dahlias

Strong Tubers. Price, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

AMOS PERRY. Large flower, petals long and curved. Intense scarlet; good 3

ALABASTER. Pure white. A small, finely formed flower. Fine for cutting 3

CORNUCOPIA. A superb variety; petals very long and regular in form. Deep vermilion, shading darker. Flowers large and produced in profusion 3

COCKATOO. Color varies from pure white to yellow, often combining the two 3

DAINTY. Rosy pink, shaded to pale lemon. Very good..... 4

EVELYN WILMORE (W). Deep garnet red, petals long and finely formed 4

EARL OF PEMBEROKE. Deep purple maroon; fine form..... 3

FLORADORA. A marvel of productiveness and of exquisite form. Deep blood red; very early.

GABRIEL. A fancy cactus of exquisite form, very large and full. Color varies from rich scarlet to creamy white 3

GYPSY MAID (W). Orange scarlet; petals long and pointed. Exquisite finish 3

GENESTA. Rich orange bronze. A fine autumn shade..... 3

GEN. BULLER. Cardinal with crimson shading. Each petal tipped with pinkish white. Stems long. An extra fine Dahlia..... 3

LENAN. Amber pink; a fine pleasing color. Flowers large and full. A first class variety..... 3

MRS. CHAS. TURNER. Extra large, with long, pointed petals and perfect in form. Bright lemon yellow.. 3

MAID OF ATHENS (W). Amber yellow shading to fawn. Fine form..... 4

STANDARD BEARER. Rich fiery scarlet, one of the very best..... 3

VENTURA (W). Yellow shading to amber. Very free..... 3

UNCLE TOM. Dark maroon, almost approaching black. Fine shaped flower with good stem..... 3

ZEPHYR. A light feathery cactus form of unique coloring, rosy pink, shading to heliotrope..... 3

Standard Decorative Dahlias

Strong Tubers. Price, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

	Ft. High, Approximate.		Ft. High, Approximate.
AUTUMN GLOW (W). A very large, full flower, blooming well above the foliage. Color, bronze, yellow, giving varied shades of autumn tints.	4	LAVENDER BEAUTY. A clear, soft lavender shade. Petals deeply serrated	4
BLACK PRINCE. Very dark, almost black. A large, fine flower with fine long stem	4	MAID OF KENT. Intense scarlet, variegated with pure white; frequently a solid scarlet	4
CREOLE (W). Clear amber, large and full; good habit	4	MRS. HARTONG. Very large and exquisite form. Color, light fawn, suffused with pink. Very handsome	5
EUGENE TEELE (W). A very fine deep scarlet, produced on long stems; valuable for cutting	5	MRS. LINDER (W). Blush pink, fine in color and form. Early and free; fine for cutting	4
GRAND MOGUL (W). Scarlet tipped and streaked pure white	4	MRS. T. F. DE WITT (W). Clear amber yellow, fine form	3
GOLDEN SUN (W). A large massive flower, golden yellow, shaded lighter in the center	4	MANZANOLA (W). Intensive vivid red. Flowers are large and finely formed, showing well above the foliage	4
JACK ROSE. Brilliant crimson-red, rich and glowing similar in shade to the popular Jack Rose, which suggested its name	4	PINK JACK ROSE. Similar to the well known Jack Rose, only the color is pink	
LYNDHURST. Scarlet or vermillion. A noble flower	4	SYLVIA. Soft pink with lighter center. Long stiff stems. A profuse bloomer, fine for cutting	4

Show and Fancy Dahlias

Strong Tubers. Price, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid

	Ft. High, Approximate.		Ft. High, Approximate.
A. L. CHASE (W). Creamy white, streaked with purple; sometimes solid purple	3	MISS DODD. Purest yellow, of exquisite form and color. A remarkably handsome flower	3
A. D. LIVONI. Rich pink, finely formed. A very handsome flower	3	MRS. BAGGE. A beautiful Dahlia in both form and color. A pleasing old rose color. Flowers are large and full, and stems long and erect	3
ARABELLA. Pale lemon, shading to primrose at the tips	3	MOROCCO. Large, well-formed blooms. Dark maroon, often tipped with white. Fine	4
BON TON (W). A fine ball-shaped flower of deep garnet red. An extra fine Dahlia	4	PIONEER. Dark maroon, sometimes almost black. One of the best among the dark colors	4
BON MAZA. (Uncertainty.) An odd Dahlia, but one of the best. White ground, streaked and marbled in a curious manner with bright red	4	PURPLE GEM (W). Rich royal purple, clear and constant. This variety is a decided improvement over the old varieties. A first-class flower	4
CREAM OF THE VALLEY. Creamy pink, shading to a crimson tip. Very large and regular in form	4	QUEEN OF YELLOWS. Fine clear yellow. An early and very prolific bloomer	3
FRANK SMITH. Rich dark maroon; sometimes tipped with pure white, shaded into pink. One of the best	5	QUEEN VICTORIA. Canary yellow. A fine shaped bloom, produced on long fine stems	4
FIRE BALL (W). A most intense dark red, with long stem	4	ROBT. BROOMFIELD. Pure white, of excellent form. Highly recommended	4
FLORAL PARK JEWEL. Rich purple red, tipped and striped with white. Sometimes solid color. Very early and free	3	STRADELLA. Large purple flower, rounded and full	4
GLOEI DE LYON. Pure white. The largest white show Dahlia in cultivation; round as a ball	3	THE BARON (W). A strong, robust grower, producing bright, yellow flowers, sometimes tipped with white. In form the flower is nearly round. Stems long. An excellent variety for cutting	4
GOLDEN TREASURE (W). A beautiful burnt orange color. Flower large, well formed and full to the center	3	VERIDIFLORA. A natural curiosity. Its flowers are as green as the foliage, and are produced in profusion	2
KATE HASLEM. A beautiful soft pink. Petals beautifully quilled	3	VICTORY (Kaiser Wilhelm). Of immense size and perfect form. Deep yellow, tipped and shaded with cherry red	4
LADY MILDMAY. A very beautiful flower. White ground, shaded to pale lavender. Very large and full. A free bloomer	3		

Pompon List

Price, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

	Ft. High, Approximate.		Ft. High, Approximate.
BACCHUS. Clear, bright red, rounded and full.....	4	MADELINE. Pale primrose, edged with rose-purple. Very free flowering.....	3
CATHERINE. Bright yellow. Good form and stem.....	3	PURITY. Pure white, well rounded and full. A prolific bloomer.....	3
DARKNESS. Very dark maroon. Extra fine.....	3	PURE LOVE. Beautiful lilac.....	4
HEDWIG POLWIZ. Very free. Color red and white.....	3	SCARLET GEM. Each part of the name is correctly descriptive.....	3
ISABEL. Vermilion. Very fine.....	4	STAR OF THE EAST. Purest white. A free bloomer. Excellent for cutting.....	3
LITTLE BELLE. A clear, rosy-pink throughout.....	3		

Single Dahlias

Price, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

	Ft. High, Approximate.
BLACK BIRD. A distinct variety with dark purple foliage, producing a wealth of vivid red flowers; a fine variety.....	4
BLUSH CENTURY. A fine cutting variety by reason of its long stems and abundance of flowers. Color, light pink or blush. A gem.....	6
PRES. VIGER. (Collarette.) Carmine red, yellow disc surrounded by a frill of pure white miniature petals. Very attractive.....	3
SCARLET CENTURY. Bright vivid scarlet on very long stems, petals broad and evenly arranged. The best of all the red single.....	5
TWENTIETH CENTURY. Now so well known as to require but little description. Intense rosy-crimson, tipped with white and having a white band around the disc.....	5
WHITE CENTURY. Similar to the foregoing, except as to color, which is the purest white. Nothing equal to it among the whites.....	4



Twentieth Century

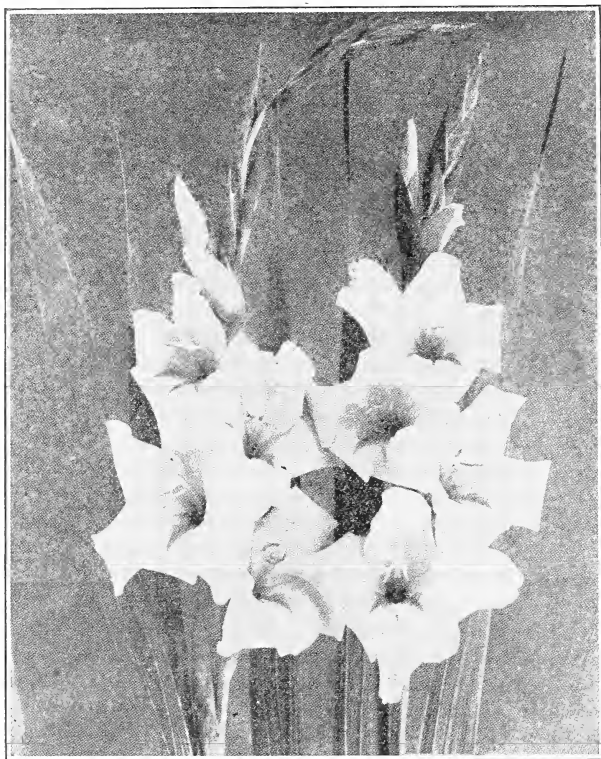
The Dahlia Society of Colorado

Are you a member of this society? We who are members feel proud of this young organization and are still receiving congratulations on the fine Dahlia Show staged in this city last September. The society is a branch organization of the Denver Society of Ornamental Horticulture and should have the hearty support of all Dahlia lovers of the state. Already the officers are working on plans for a still greater show for the coming fall.

Send in your name and address with one dollar to the Secretary, P. C. Messersmith, 1169 So. Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.

Gladiolus

Among the summer flowering bulbs the Gladiolus has few, if any, equals. They are easily satisfied, both as to soil and location, doing equally well in beds, rows or interspersed among small shrubbery. Good cultivation is desired, but heavy fertilizing should be avoided.



GLADIOLUS

The following groups represent the best of both new and old varieties. These are so arranged as to give a good range of color in each group. May be ordered in sets by group number.

GROUP NO. 1.

AMERICA. Soft flesh pink. Extra fine.
AUGUSTA. White lavender anthus, long spikes.

HALLEY. Salmon pink (early).

KLONDYKE. Sulphur yellow, dark throat.

INDEPENDENCE. Bright pink, shaded throat.

MRS. FRANCES KING. Vivid scarlet, long spikes. 7c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

GROUP NO. 2.

BARON HULOT. Deep rich purple.

BORDEAU. Rich purple red.

GLORY OF HOLLAND. Pure white.

GOLDEN KING. Sulphur yellow.

IDA VAN. Orange scarlet.

PANAMA. Pale pink. Extra large. 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.

GROUP NO. 3.

BERTREX. Fine pure white.

GRETCHEN ZANG. Fine lively pink.

LILY LEHMAN. Pure white, tinged bluish.

MRS. F. PENDLETON. Light pink with dark throat.

PRINCE OF WALES. Delicate salmon pink.

SCHWABEN. Canary yellow, dark throat. 15c; 6 for 75c; \$1.50 per doz.

GLADIOLUS IN MIXTURE.

A choice collection of many colors in mixture, suitable for massing. 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Peonies

NOT PREPAID BEYOND THE 3RD ZONE (300 MILES)

Fall orders for Peonies cannot be filled before October 20th.



Field of Peonies in Full Bloom

Fine, hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom, color and fragrance. They are at home in any climate or soil, but thrive best in a deep, rich, well-drained loam. They make a gorgeous display planted in beds, on the lawn, or planted singly along the walk or herbaceous border. The Peony is perfectly hardy and generally able to care for itself, but it does not follow that they enjoy neglect. Give them ample room in which to grow, keeping them free from weeds and grass, and they will amply repay all the care given.

A word to beginners: Don't be alarmed when you see your newly set Peonies begin to turn brown in July and appear to be quite dead in August. This is natural. They will be on hand again in the spring.

The following varieties embrace a wide range of color and will be found very satisfactory.

**Prices, except when noted,
35c each; \$4.00 per doz.**

Not prepaid beyond the third Zone (300 miles).

Fall orders for Peonies cannot be filled before Oct. 20th.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Ivory white with creamy white center. Very large.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. A rare variety of great beauty. Exceedingly showy and of large size. Pure snowy white, flaked with small crimson spots at center. Finest white in cultivation. Price, 50c each.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA. Large, pure white. Blooms late.

HUMEL. Rosy pink. Very large and full. Should be mulched heavily to bring its flowers to perfection.

LATE ROSE. Similar to Early Rose, only it blooms later in the season. It is a fine rose-scented flower.

MAD. BREON. Flesh and lemon, changing to white.

MODEL DE PERFECTION. Silver pink. Large and sweet.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA. (Old Red.) Flowers of a bright crimson, quite double and globular. Very early and fine.

PRINCESS BEATRICE. Pink gird petals, center creamy pink.

RUBRA GRANDIFLORA. Blood red. Extra large size. A fine late variety. 50c each.

ROSEA SUPERBA. Fine, full rosy pink. Extra choice flower. Very free bloomer.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants

Fall orders for hardy plants cannot be filled before October 20th.

Prices, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

For Permanent Planting in Garden, Borders, Cemetery Plots, Etc.



Bed of Alaska Daisies

STRONG FIELD-GROWN PLANTS

No flower garden is complete without a collection of these most valuable plants. With a little care they may be selected so as to give a continuous supply of flowers from early spring to autumn frosts. They require far less care than the annuals of bedding plants, and may be used to good advantage to fill odd corners, along fences, and to screen unsightly objects. They are perfectly hardy, and yet for winter they should have a slight covering of leaves or other litter. Care should also be taken to prevent pools of water standing on them during winter. I will gladly make selections for those not familiar with hardy plants if they will inform me as to space to be filled.

Prices, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ACHILLEA

(Milfoil, or Yarrow)

"THE PEARL." Flowers borne in greatest profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems, two feet high, of the purest white. As a summer cut-bloom it is of great value.

ACHILLEA ROSEUM. (Rosy Milfoil.) Finely cut deep green foliage. Flowers pink in dense heads. 18 inches high and flowers all summer. Well worth growing both as a border plant and for cutting.

ASTERS. (Michaelmas Daisies, or Starworts.) These are among the showiest of our late-flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom at a season when most other hardy flowers are past. I offer four colors only—blue, white, light lavender and pink.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES. (False Camomile.) Aster-like flowers. Pure white and very showy. Grows to a height of four and five feet. One of the best hardy perennials.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. A beautiful hardy border plant. Grows 30 inches high and produces its bright golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut, and should be grown in quantity whenever flowers are wanted for table decoration.

GOLDEN GLOW. (Rubdeckia.) The plant is compact, growing 6 to 8 feet high, producing numerous stems which are laden with double golden-yellow flowers.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA. (Baby's Breath.) A beautiful perennial. When in bloom it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, of minute, pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers.

GAILLARDIA. (Grandiflora.) Beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass of bloom the entire summer. Flowers three inches in diameter. Center dark reddish-brown. Petals vary from scarlet-orange to crimson.

GOLDENROD. A strong growing plant, producing rich golden yellow bloom in July and August.

HOLLYHOCKS. (Double Strong Field Roots.) As a background in large borders or beds of the lower herbaceous plants, there is nothing better. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or interspersing among the shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a Camellia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades. Separate colors—**Buff, White, Yellow, Maroon, Red, Pink, Blush, Black.**

HOLLYHOCKS. (Allegheny or Everblooming.) The mammoth flowers are wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk. A wide range of colors in mixture only.

HARDY PINKS. (*Dianthus Chinen-sis*.) This old-time favorite is well deserving of a place in every garden. They occupy but little space, and yet produce a profusion of richly hued flowers of delightful fragrance. Mixed colors.

HARDY PINKS. (Grass or Clover Pink.) The old-fashioned border pink. Delightfully fragrant. Popular in all border work. Many colors mixed.

HEMEROCALLIS. (Lemon Lily.) A most useful variety, growing about two feet high, with clusters of lily-like flowers of a rich yellow; very sweet.

HELENIUM. A fine late blooming plant, producing flowers of various colors of yellow and bronze, with brown center. Continues in bloom after severe frost.

HIBISCUS. (Crimson Eye.) An immense white flower with a crimson eye. Perfectly hardy. Blooms freely from midsummer until killed by frost.

IRIS. (*Germanica*.) Large flowering varieties. Excellent for either borders or massing. I carry the following colors: **Blue, Creamy White, Purple and White, Bronze, Lavender, Orange, Yellow, Bronze Purple, Pink.**

IRIS PALLIDA DALMATICA. The finest of the German Iris, growing in good soil to a height of 4 feet. Massive flowers of clear, rich lavender, delightfully fragrant.

IRIS SIBERICA. Deep blue, slender, graceful stems. A fine cutting variety.

LYSIMACHIA. (Loose-strife.) A fine hardy plant, about two feet high, with long, dense recurved spikes of pure white flowers, from July to September.

MONARDIA. Showy plants. Aromatic foliage, producing spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Blooms in July and August. Two feet high.

ORIENTAL POPPY. This poppy is perfectly hardy. Its large, orange-scarlet flowers make it one of the most showy of all plants.

PHYSOSTEGIA. (False Dragon Hood.) Soft pink forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate pink flowers.

SWEET WILLIAM. Too well known to require description. A general favorite with all. Mixed colors only.

SPIREA FILIPENDULA. (Double Drop Wort.) A very hardy plant, with fern-like foliage, throwing up numerous flower stems, literally covered with miniature double white flowers. Very graceful.

SHASTA DAISIES. (*Burbanks*.) Alaska. Immense snow-white flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Blooms through the season. The best daisy in the list. (See cut.)

TIGER LILY. Double and single. A double form of this old garden favorite.

VALERIANA OFFICINALES. (*Hardy Heliotrope*.) A tall variety, producing fine heads of pale pink flowers in June and July, with a strong heliotrope odor. A fine plant.

Hardy Phloxes

Among the hardy perennial plants, no class is of more importance than the Phloxes. They are of the easiest culture, flowering well in almost any soil or location. They embrace a wide range of color and produce a wealth of flowers from early summer until late in the fall. For the best results the clump should be divided and reset after the third year. The following list contains the most desirable colors:

NEWER PHLOXES OF SPECIAL MERIT. Price, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

ALCIDES. Light crimson. Bright red eye. Large floret blooming late.

BRIDE'S MAID. Pure white with large crimson eye. Fine.

BERANGER. White, delicately suffused with rosy pink.

CREPUSCLE. (Twilight.) Pale ground shaded violet, carmine eye; very large.

F. G. VON LASSBURG. The largest and finest white in cultivation.

LOIS RICHIE. Extra large, reaching beyond the diameter of a silver dollar. Massive heads. Pure white, bright red eye.

MRS. HILLHOUSE. Large, well-formed trusses. Rose pink, with dark eye. A fine phlox.

NEDRA. Soft, bright pink with crimson eye. Florets and trusses large. A fine novelty.

PEACH BLOW. Delicate pink with violet eye. Large fine trusses.

RIVERTON JEWEL. Light rose pink with deep pink eye.

ROYAL PURPLE. A new introduction. Flowers large; deep rich purple.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Rosy carmine with claret-red eye. One of the best Phlox in cultivation.

QUEEN OF PINK. A large flower, clear rich pink, blooms late when most of the others are gone.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF PHLOXES
Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

BOUQUET FLOWER. Pale pink with crimson eye. Each branch a perfect bouquet.

COUQUELICOT. Pure scarlet with deeper eye. Best of the scarlets.

ESPERANCE. Fine large pink, light eye.

ECLIPSE. Dark purple red.

ECLAIREUR. Brilliant rosy magenta with large lighter halo. An excellent variety.

EDMOND ROSTAND. Reddish violet, large, white star-shaped center.

LAVENDER. Pure lavender. A late bloomer.

MRS. JENKINS. An early flowering pure white, forming an immense panicle. One of the best.

PROFESSOR SCHLIEMAN. Pure mauve, crimson-carmine eye.

PEARL. Pure white. Tall grower.

PANTHEON. Clear pink with dark eye.

ROBT. WERNER. Deep blush, bright pink eye.

RICHARD WALLACE. Pure white, violet eye.

WM. ROBINSON. Rich salmon scarlet. Fine.

Hardy Vines

NOTE—Articles in this department are **not prepaid beyond the fourth zone (600 miles)** unless the order amounts to \$2.00 or over.



Bride's Veil

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUIFOLIA. (Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy.) This well-known climber is one of the best for covering trees, trellises, arbors, etc.; its large, deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of yellow, crimson and scarlet in the fall. Strong plants, 15c; \$1.50 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLES

A very popular old-fashioned climbing vine, with a profusion of very sweetly-scented flowers of red, white and yellow. A very hardy vine and one of the most popular for a porch or pillar.

BELGICA. (The Dutch Monthly Honeysuckle.) Blooms all summer. Flowers are borne in large clusters. Crimson and yellow. Very sweet. One-year-old, 50c; two-year-old, 75c.

HALLIANA. (Hall's Evergreen.) Foliage is a deep green and almost evergreen through the winter. Flowers are very fragrant, yellow and white, and bloom profusely throughout the summer. Price, one-year-old, 50c; two-year-old, 75c.

SCARLET TRUMPET. A rapid-growing Honeysuckle, with clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers. One-year-old, 25c; two-year-old, 50c.

BRIDE'S VEIL. (*Polygonum Baldschuanicum*.) A hardy climber of recent introduction from the mountains of Turkestan. It is of rapid growth, frequently attaining a height of 10 to 14 feet in one season. The stems are twining and cling for support to any object within reach. Every branchlet terminates in a panicle of white, foamy flowers, which are produced during August and September. Strong plants, 50c each; extra strong, 75c each.

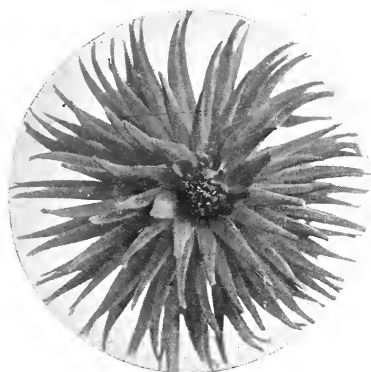


Hardy Phlox and Alaska Daisy at the Right

CLASSIFICATION

DIVIDED INTO EIGHT GENERAL CLASSES

(Copied from Wilmore's Dahlia Manual.)



CACTUS

DECORATIVE

These have broad, flat petals. The flower is also flattened in form.

This class also has a wide range of color and variegation. This type is very popular for cutting purposes.



DECORATIVE

POMPON

Small flowers, rounded and full.

This class takes in all miniature varieties of the Show and Fancy classes.

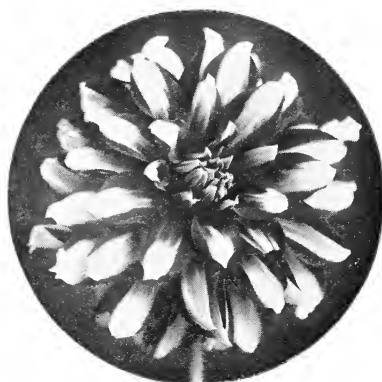


POMPON

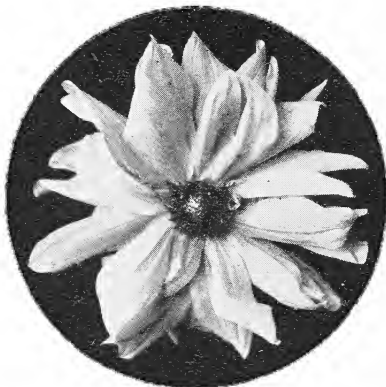
FANCY

This name is generally applied to large, rounded, full flowers, with two or more colors, which may appear in the form of a lighter tip on the petal, or streaked or dotted petals.

It is proper, however, to refer to any variegated flower as a Fancy, regardless of the type to which it belongs.



FANCY



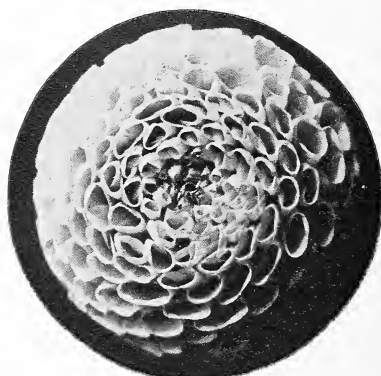
PEONY

SHOW

Large, rounded flowers, showing only solid or self colors, but may frequently have shadings of color.

To distinguish between a Show and Fancy variety, apply this rule:

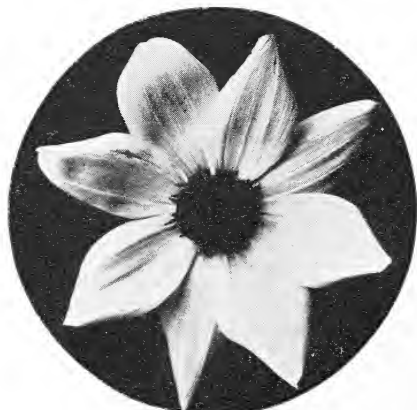
If the tip of the petal is lighter than the ground color, it is variegated. If the tip is darker than the ground color, it is a Show variety.



SHOW

SINGLE

This class is too well known to require description. The perfect type has but eight petals.



SINGLE

THE COLLARETTE

This is a single form, with a frill around the disk, and is found in many colors.

Note: Several other distinctive classes are used by professional growers, but their distinctions are of a technical rather than a useful nature. The foregoing classification is sufficient for all practical purposes.



THE COLLARETTE

Some Questions Answered in Regard to Pecan Trees

BY J. B. WIGHT
CAIRO, GA.

The beginner in pecan growing has many questions which he wants answered. Some of the most important of these are here briefly discussed. My pecan groves aggregating one hundred and seventy-five acres, and my nurseries of sixty acres, devoted exclusively to pecans, are always open to visitors. A visit to these will answer some of your questions.

EXPERIENCE: WHAT IT HAS TAUGHT

IN December, 1886, I planted my first pecan nuts. I then knew nothing about them except what I had read. Thirty-one years of mingled success and failure, of things done correctly and those done incorrectly, have brought valuable lessons that, had they been known in the beginning, would have been almost invaluable. Experience is the best teacher. Some things have been learned; and while much remains yet unknown, it is to guard others against like mistakes that this is sent out.

WILL PECANS PAY?

This is the first question asked by those who want to

For the first two or three years the pecan grows rather slowly, its growth going rather to root than to top. After this, however, if properly cared for on good land, its progress is rapid. I have trees twelve years old that are a foot in diameter, twelve inches from the ground. On the other hand, I know trees of this age, set in poor soil and never cared for, that are not six feet in height. No tree is more responsive to favorable conditions of soil and culture, and none is more dwarfed by carelessness and neglect. Don't plant pecans and then neglect them; min-
ing stock at \$1.00 per share would be a better investment than a neglected pecan orchard, because it occupies less space.

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WILL PECANS PAY?

This is the first question asked by those who want to set trees. I unhesitatingly answer, YES, provided the conditions necessary to success are complied with. In a general way these are: (a) Strong, vigorous trees properly handled, (b) set on good land, and (c) then well cared for. It is my deliberate conviction that in the long run a pound of pecans can be produced as cheaply as a pound of cotton. The few who are more skilled and patient will grow the former at the higher price; the unskilled masses will continue to make cotton at the lower price.

CARE—PATIENCE.

With the proper exercise of care and patience, there are handsome profits in pecan growing. The field is more promising than any other in agriculture or horticulture, of which I have any knowledge; but if quick profits must be had, let pecans alone. If slipshod methods are to be followed, better raise cotton or corn or razor-back hogs.

To the person who is willing to exercise care in the selection and setting of trees, who will give them proper cultural attention, and who is willing to wait a few years for results, there is no more profitable investment than a grove of pecans.

SOIL.

The pecan will thrive in almost any soil to be found in the Southern States on which cotton or corn can be successfully grown. It is at home on the alluvial soils of our river bottoms; and it flourishes on the high pine and hardwood lands of the hill sections. But while it grows well on land having a clay subsoil, it does not flourish on deep sand. A fertile soil that will grow any cultivated crop will almost certainly produce pecans.

For the first two or three years the pecan grows rather slowly, its growth going rather to root than to top. After this, however, if properly cared for on good land, its progress is rapid. I have trees twelve years old that are a foot in diameter, twelve inches from the ground. On the other hand, I know trees of this age, set in poor soil and never cared for, that are not six feet in height. No tree is more responsive to favorable conditions of soil and culture, and none is more dwarfed by carelessness and neglect. Don't plant pecans and then neglect them; mining stock at \$1.00 per share would be a better investment than a neglected pecan orchard, because it occupies less space.

TRANSPLANTING.

The most important point in transplanting is NOT TO ALLOW THE ROOTS OF THE TREE TO BECOME DRY OR EXPOSED TO THE ATMOSPHERE FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, FROM THE TIME IT IS DUG UNTIL IT IS AGAIN SET IN THE GROUND.

Dig a hole for the tree ample in size. Three feet square and three feet deep will suffice. Cut off the lacerated ends of all roots. Leave the tap root two or three feet long. It is a mistake to say that a pecan will not bear if the tap root is cut; but don't cut off too much of it. Set the tree about same depth that it stood in the nursery, or at least not more than two inches deeper.

Fill in the hole with top soil, **packing the dirt well around the roots.** A peck of stable manure or some guano may to advantage be mixed with the soil as it is thrown in, being careful not to allow this manure in any quantity to come in contact with the roots.

If the soil is at all dry when the tree is transplanted, it is well to pour a bucket of water around the roots when the hole is nearly filled. Let this soak in, then fill up the hole completely.

When the tree is set, it is a safe plan to cut back the top to within four feet of the ground. When this is done, it lives better than if the whole of the top remains, particularly if the spring following the transplanting be a dry one. In practice, however, I usually leave uncut the tops of all trees under eight feet in height. I prefer to save the top even at the expense of a slight risk of losing the tree. When good trees are properly set out the loss in transplanting should never be greater than five per cent, and frequently all trees live.

Should the spring following the transplanting be dry,

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN REGARD TO PECAN TREES

or the tree backward in starting growth, make a cone-shaped cavity about the tree extending down to the roots, into which pour one or two buckets of water. When this has thoroughly soaked in, pull the dirt back around the tree.

TIME TO TRANSPLANT.

The sooner trees are set after the leaves shed in the fall, the better will be their prospects of living, and the more vigorous the growth the following year. December is probably the best time to transplant; January is almost as good. Later than March the first is not recommended. Trees should not be dug and transplanted before they are thoroughly dormant, which in the Southern pecan belt is rarely before the last of November or the first of December.

CARE OF TREES AFTER SETTING.

Keep the trees well cultivated. Don't allow the ground about them to become covered with grass and weeds. Also keep the ground for several feet about them pulverized with plow or hoe.

Land on which pecans are growing can be made to yield paying crops (and should be made to do so), until the trees come into profitable bearing. It is not best to plant small grain among the trees except as a winter cover crop to be plowed under before tree growth starts in the spring; and don't allow any crop to grow too near the trees.

After the trees are bearing well, land may be annually sown, in peas, velvet beans, or some other leguminous crop which improves the soil, adds humus to it, and makes the trees more vigorous.

FERTILIZING.

The best fertilizing for pecans is to make rich the land on which they grow. Big crops of cotton or peas or potatoes or vegetables, grown on the land, will insure a satisfactory growth of trees; but special applications of manure or guano about the trees may be advantageous, PROVIDED THEY ARE NOT PLACED TOO NEAR TO THEM, so as to cause a congestion of the roots in the fertilized area. Apply fertilizers well out from the body of the tree, and the roots will find them. As a general rule, any fertilizer that will make other crops grow will do likewise for pecans. Ammoniates should predominate in fertilizers for young trees; phosphoric acid and potash for trees that are in bearing.

FRUITING.

How soon will trees bear? That depends on several factors:

(1) Some varieties bear earlier than others. Where well cared for, trees will begin bearing in from three to five years after transplanting; though five years is a reasonable time in which to expect fruit. Ten years after setting, when well cared for, trees should bear from fifteen to forty pounds of nuts. Much better records than this have been made where trees have had the best of attention.

(2) Seedlings may fruit in from six to eight years from the nut, or they may never bear. Few things are more uncertain than when or what a seedling pecan will produce, tree agents to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The age of profitable bearing depends entirely

upon the attention given the trees. Even with best care the age of profitable bearing should not be expected in less than eight or ten years after an orchard is set.

PRUNING.

Little pruning of the pecan is necessary. Some prefer to keep all twigs on newly-set pecan trees pinched off so as to force the new growth into the permanent head. Others allow all branches to grow until the end of the second year, when the lower limbs are cut off up to where the permanent head is to begin. No great mistake will be made in following either plan. Permanent branches should be allowed to put out at from five to seven feet from the ground. Low heading is best, only keeping sufficient space under the trees for plows to do their work. When it becomes necessary to cut off limbs of any size, it is best to cover the wounds with a thick application of paint, which should be renewed from time to time. This protects from decay until the wound heals over. A paint with coal tar as its base, and mixed with asbestos or some other filler to give it body, has been found best for this purpose. It is known in the trade as, "Asbestos Paint," and may be obtained of almost any dealer.

SIZE OF CROPS.

With a proper selection of varieties and intelligent care given the trees, one may rest assured of a harvest in due time. At twenty years of age one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of nuts per tree is a reasonable expectation. Under the best conditions this is surpassed. Mr. K. Powell, ex-mayor of Cairo, has in his yard a tree which when fifteen years old from the seed, bore one hundred and fifty pounds of nuts. When twenty-six years old he gathered five hundred pounds from this tree.

Mr. I. P. Delmas, Pascagoula, Miss., reported two hundred and thirty-five pounds of pecans as gathered in 1913 from a thirteen-year old Delmas tree.

But the size of crop borne by an individual tree is not a safe basis on which to estimate the crop that will be produced by a whole orchard. Suffice it to say that if one will care for his orchard in the best manner, he will in time be abundantly rewarded with fruitful harvests.

OFF YEARS.

A full crop of nuts cannot be expected each year from pecans, nor from any other fruit tree unless it be the fig. Barring an occasional short crop caused by unfavorable seasons at the blooming time, a full crop may be counted on every other year, with one-half to two-thirds of a crop the intervening years. This is likely caused from exhaustion incident to yielding a heavy crop, and may be overcome, to some extent, by the liberal use of fertilizers and an abundance of water.

HARVESTING.

The main harvest season is from October fifteenth to December the first. When mature, the burr surrounding the nut cracks open, and the nut falls to the ground, where it may be gathered up. Harvesting may be hastened by shaking or thrashing off the nuts. One great advantage possessed by the pecan is that it may be harvested and marketed without the rush incident to ordinary fruit crops.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN REGARD TO PECAN TREES

OVERPRODUCTION.

Will not the market be overstocked when the trees now being planted come into bearing? I answer emphatically NO. The Southern States are practically the only commercial producers of these nuts. We have the world for a market and twelve months of the year in which to sell them. Furthermore, nuts and nuts products are every year becoming more and more popular; and the finer varieties of the pecan are the best nuts that grow. There is a fair profit in growing pecans at ten to fifteen cents per pound, while the best varieties of nuts now sell at wholesale at from twenty to fifty cents per pound. It is only the small, inferior seedlings that bring from eight to twelve cents. Physicians and scientists are telling us that if we would eat more nuts and fruits and less meats, that we would be healthier and live longer. Under this stimulus the demand for nuts is more than keeping pace with the increasing supply. As prices diminish, which they will, nuts will gradually take their place as an article of diet as standard as potatoes or flour or beefsteak. The present price of nuts may be reduced one-half and still there will remain a good profit to the grower of pecans.

ITS HARDINESS.

I have never known a pecan tree to be blown down by storms, except in the sandy lands of the coast section where they are unusually severe. Its root system is strong and deep. Sometimes the limbs are broken off by winds; but this does not occur more frequently than with the oak or the hickory.

Near Cairo there is a pecan tree probably seventy-five years old, which has three times been struck by lightning; but it still lives and bears its normal crops of nuts.

During all my experience I have never had trees damaged to any extent by frosts. Beginning to grow late in the spring, they run little risk from this source.

ENEMIES.

The pecan has its enemies; else it would be an exception to every other tree and plant in the world. But these enemies are not more serious than those that confront the grower of the peach, the pear, the apple or the orange. Any fruit tree needs attention; and with this intelligently applied, no great harm will result.

The more serious of these pests are here given. But first let it be said that no scale insects have seriously affected the pecan.

THE FALL WEB WORM.—Remove and destroy these webs as they appear.

THE GIRDLER.—This insect cuts off the ends of the twigs in autumn. Gather up and burn the twigs, which contain the larvae of the girdler.

THE BORER.—It occasionally gets into the body of the tree. Cut out with knife; or inject a few drops of carbon bisulphide into its hole and stop up with wax.

BUD WORMS, case bearers, and the like sometimes give trouble. These may be controlled by spraying with some arsenate. If left alone they will take moderate toll. Nature's checks may be depended upon to hold them in reasonable bounds.

SQUIRRELS.—Use your gun, or surround the tree with a girdle of tin which prevents them from reaching the nuts.

ROSETTE.—This causes the twigs to die back in autumn. Some varieties are quite subject to rosette, while

others appear to be almost or quite immune. Set immune varieties. Keep soil well supplied with humus and rosette will not bother much.

SCAB.—A serious pest particularly on seedling trees, and on an occasional named variety. Top work or cut down seedlings which scab badly; and avoid setting named varieties which are seriously affected. Any honest nurseryman will advise you what varieties to avoid. Better still, observe those in your section which are seriously affected with rosette or scab, and avoid these when setting trees.

REPRODUCING TRUE.

Will the pecan reproduce true from seed? Captain S. H. James, of Louisiana, who has one of the oldest bearing pecan orchards in the world, in discussing this subject at the New Orleans convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, said: "Absolutely no per cent. will reproduce true from seed"; and growers of wide observation think he is about right. Here, too, the tree peddler dissents, and has wonderful stories to tell of how he makes his seedlings come true. Believe him if you like; out if you do, there are years of disappointment ahead of you.

The only possible way to get trees that will produce a specified variety is to set budded or grafted trees of the desired kind. Setting these, you can rest assured of the results. With seedlings you do not know what you will get, nor when you will get it. In rare cases a seedling tree will bear as good or even a better nut than the one from which it grew; but in almost every case it is inferior to the parent nut.

INTER-CROPPING.

All pecan groves should have some crop growing among the trees. Among the best for this purpose are cotton, peas, velvet beans, soy beans, potatoes, and truck crops. Corn is not bad; but small grain should be avoided. When trees are young no crop should be planted too near them, but a space of from three to six feet should be left around each tree, which space should be carefully cultivated with plows or hoes. When they are older they will take care of themselves so far as the distance of the crop is concerned. All crops growing among pecan trees should be highly fertilized. The trees will get their share of this.

DISTANCE.

On good land (and no other should be used for pecans) the trees should be set not nearer than 50 feet apart, and 60 feet will prove better. In the end even a greater distance than the latter may be better.

VARIETIES.

No one variety is best adapted to all sections; but among the multiplicity of varieties, a number will be found which will do well in any part of the pecan belt. A discussion of the different varieties is not here attempted. The best criterion by which to go, is to note those which are doing well in your own or in a similar section, and then set these. Most pecan nurserymen are able and willing to give valuable information on this subject. In the absence of reliable information, write to your State Experiment Station for advice.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN REGARD TO PECAN TREES

THE PECAN AREA.

In a general way pecans may be more or less successfully grown in any part of the cotton belt. Probably the best of the pecan territory lies within 200 miles of the coast, beginning with North Carolina and extending along the coast to the Rio Grande. Within this territory pecans are thoroughly at home. Farther north there are varieties originating in Kentucky and Indiana which do well. For the best results these latter should be propagated on northern grown stocks.

TOP WORKING.

Seedlings and named varieties which do not prove successful may be top worked to better varieties. It is an easy matter to top work a tree which is a few inches in diameter; and those from one to two feet in diameter may be worked with no great difficulty; but every precaution should be taken to prevent the entrance of decay into the heart of the tree. This work may be done either by budding or grafting. The trees should be bearing the improved nuts in three years after this work is done. It requires a skilled hand to successfully do this work; and the price ranges from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per tree, owing to the size. Many of the wild pecan trees of the west are being top-worked with better varieties.

MIXING VARIETIES.

Theoretically it is better to mix varieties in a pecan orchard than to have trees all of the same kind, the advantage being in the cross pollination which will result. A real advantage comes from having several varieties, in that as some varieties bear better one year and others the following year, a more uniform crop will be secured by mixing them. At least three or four varieties are recommended for orchards of any size. In harvesting each variety should be gathered separately.

PECANS AS ORNAMENTALS.

The value of the pecan as an ornamental tree is just coming to be recognized. It is as shapely and stately as the oak, and not liable to be blown down. Its great advantages are that to beauty it adds utility, being the source of a regular and constantly increasing income. Everyone who has visited Monticello, Fla., has likely been impressed with the beauty and stateliness of the pecan trees found in almost every yard and garden in the town.

AS FENCE POSTS.

As our forests are becoming depleted, there is a growing demand for fence posts. A living post is better than a dead one. The pecan has been suggested as a most desirable tree for this purpose. Set thirty feet apart, with a stay between each, they ought to prove entirely satisfactory as posts for woven wire fencing. This distance is not too near to prevent fair results in fruiting when there is plenty of lateral room.

ONE TREE.

As an example of the growth made by a tree under favorable conditions, I give the figures of a budded "Frotscher" pecan tree which stands on my lot in Cairo, and which has been seen and admired by many. The tree was purchased from Mr. William Nelson, New Orleans, in January, 1892. It was about three feet high when set and cost \$2.00.

The first column gives the circumference of this tree in inches, three feet from the ground, at the end of the year indicated. The second column gives the weight of the nuts produced each year. No measurements of the tree were made until December, 1894.

		Circumference.	Nuts in pounds	
<i>Late 1892 plant</i>				
1894	.....	8½ inches		
1895	.....	12¼ "		
1896	.....	14½ "	1	nut.
1897	.....	20 "	7	lbs.
1898	.....	25 "	10½ "	
1899	.....	29¼ "	13½ "	
1900	.....	33¼ "	27 "	
1901	.....	37¼ "	16 "	
1902	.....	40¼ "	45 "	
1903	.....	44 "	80 "	
1904	.....	46¾ "	121 "	
1905	.....	50 "	131 "	
1906	.....	53 "	96 "	
1907	.....	56 "	30 "	
1908	.....	59½ "	169 "	
1909	.....	62 "	352 "	
1910	.....	65 "	196 "	
1911	.....	66 "	306 "	
1912	.....	68 "	196 "	
1913	.....	71 "	344 "	
1914	.....	72 "	145 "	
1915	.....	74 "	162 "	
1916	.....	76 "	200 "	
1917	.....	78 "	304 "	
1918	.....	80 "	318 "	
1919	.....	83 "	426 "	
1920	.....	84 "	76 "	
1921	.....	85 "	272 "	
<i>1922</i>		<i>86</i>	<i>264</i>	

Since it began bearing, this tree has been severely cut for budding wood; and hence its bearing has to some extent been retarded.

MUCH YET TO LEARN.

Much yet remains to be learned in regard to the pecan industry, which is still in its infancy. The National Nut Growers Association, which is composed of most of the larger pecan growers of the South, is doing much to give valuable information on the various questions about which we are yet in comparative ignorance. Its annual conventions are well worth attending. Enough about the industry, however, is already known to make it certain that one who engages in it intelligently, and who cares for his orchard as he does for any other successful business, will be abundantly rewarded. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is giving some valuable assistance to the industry, on the line of diseases, insects, fertilizers and the like. When in doubt about diseases or anything else, it is suggested that one write to the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C., for information. The Department has several men who devote all their time to the pecan industry.

CAUTION—ADVICE.

(1) This caution is timely for some: DON'T SET MORE TREES THAN YOU CAN CARE FOR IN THE VERY BEST MANNER.

(2) I close with the advice that thirty-five years ago, started me in the pecan business: "Young man, plant a pecan grove; when you are old it will support you." I thought the advice good then; I know now that it is sound.

Published Monthly
for both Amateur
and Professional
Flower Growers.



Subscription Price,
Three Years, \$3.50,
\$1.50 per year.
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eign subscriptions
25c. per year extra.

MADISON COOPER, Editor and Publisher, CALCIUM, N. Y.

THE FLOWER GROWER champions the cause of the summer garden flowers. It is published monthly and each issue abounds with helpful information on how to have the best of success with those increasingly popular flowers, the Gladiolus, the Peony, the Iris, the Dahlia, the Rose, etc. **The Flower Grower** should be in the hands of all who grow flowers.

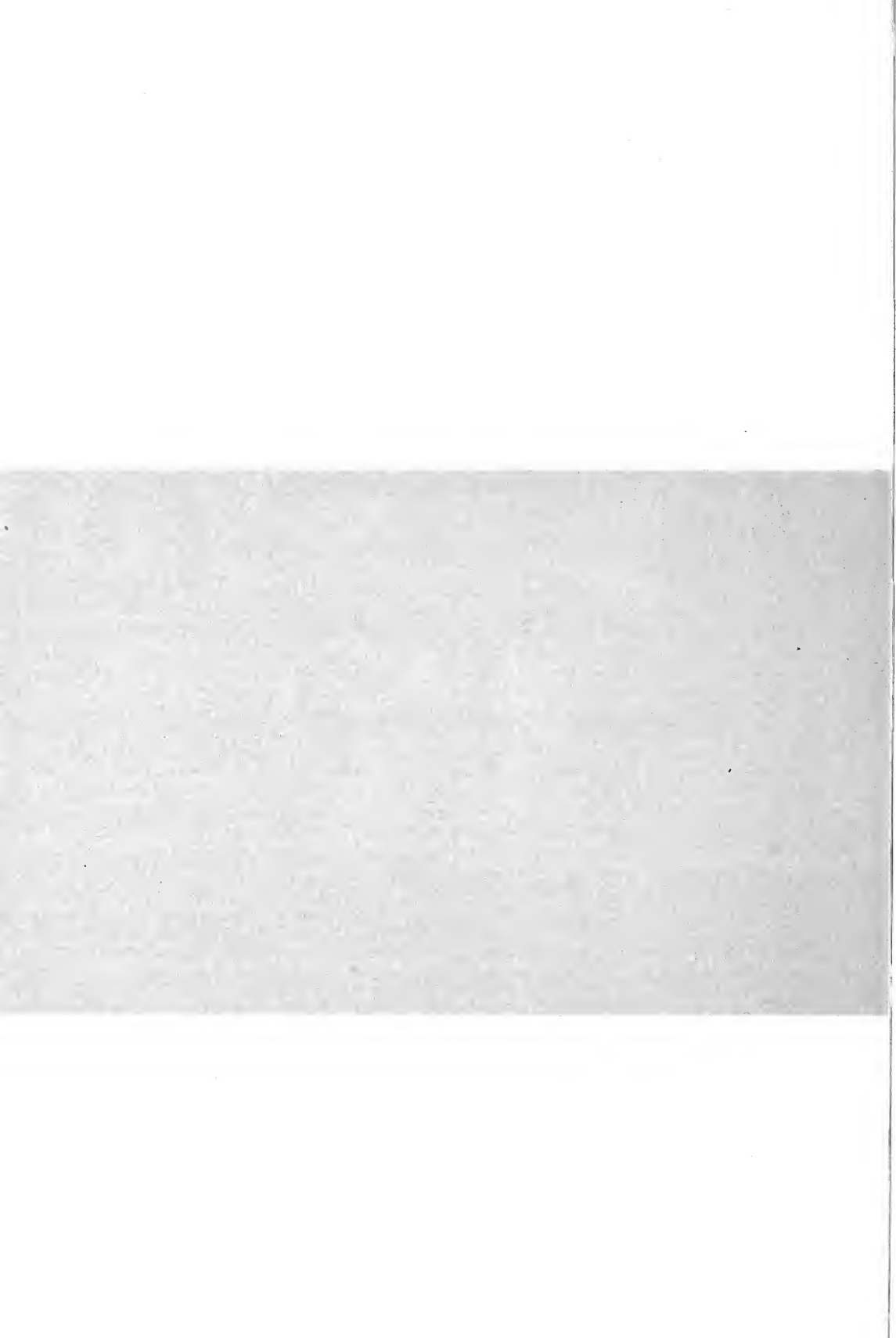
The Flower Grower tells what sorts to grow, how and when to plant, when to cut the bloom for shipping and for home decoration, and how to save and store the seeds, bulbs, etc. In short, every phase of flower culture is taken care of, and practical facts and information on summer-flowering plants of all kinds comprises its contents. The magazine is a great contribution to the floral literature of the world.

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IN A NUT SHELL

—A Few Items of Interest—



HE native home of the Dahlia is Central America and Southern Mexico. Its earliest known history dates back to 1657, and at this date was called Acocoti by the Aztec Indians. Later its name was changed to Georgina, after Prof. Georgi of St. Petersburg, which name is still used in some of the German catalogs. Again the name was changed to Dahlia, after Dr. Dahl, a Swedish botanist. The Dahlia in its native state is single. The first double forms appeared in 1814 and are credited to Mr. Donke-laar. The first double forms were of the types now known as SHOW and FANCY. The POMPON form appeared about 1858 to 1860. Next came the DECORATIVE form, but its origin is not clearly defined, but probably dates back some forty years. The first CACTUS Dahlia originated in 1872, but was not placed on the market until 1880. It was named Juarezi after President Juarez of Mexico. This is the popular type of the present day and there are some 2,000 named varieties of Cactus Dahlia today that have descended from the original Juarezi. The PEONY FLOWERED type is of quite recent origin, dating back but a few years, and is becoming very popular.

How to Grow and Care for Dahlias



F possible, plant in an open, sunny situation. Prepare the soil thoroughly by deep digging. Be moderate in the use of both manure and water. Never plant when the soil is wet. Lay the tuber flat on its side and cover it four inches deep, pressing the soil firmly on the tuber. Keep the soil loose and mellow by frequent hoeing, drawing the soil to a slight hillock around the plant.

Tall growing varieties may be kept fairly dwarf by pinching out the tip when the first shoot is six inches high. All varieties growing above four feet should be tied to stout stakes to hold them in position.

3x3 feet is about the proper distance to plant apart.

Keep all dead flowers trimmed off.

Dahlia blooms keep much better if cut in the evening—about sunset—and the less foliage taken off with the flowers, the better for both plant and flower. If green is desired, use some other green of better keeping qualities.

After frost has killed the tops, dig the tubers carefully, remove the soil from the roots, and store away in a box or barrel secure from frost. As a precaution it would be well to cover the tubers so stored with sand, leaves or moss.

All clumps should be divided into several pieces before being reset the following spring.

—Extracts from Wilmore's Dahlia Manual.

HARDY PLANTS

And How to Grow Them

WHEN possible, the border or plot where the hardy plants are to be set should be prepared the previous fall by a thorough spading of the soil to a depth of at least one foot. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized at the time of digging, and if inclined to be heavy, a good coating of air-slacked lime spread over the surface and raked in will lighten the soil greatly. As a rule hardy plants and vines should be set in the early spring as soon as nature starts forth the new growth.

Fall planting is sometimes practiced in mild climates, but is not advisable in latitudes of zero winters. Very little if any fertilizer should be used in new borders, and where used at all it should be spread over the surface after the plants are set. Severe losses often occur where plants are set in heavily-manured soil. A general rule for planting is to set the plant with the crown (the point at which the new growth starts) about one inch below the surface of the soil. There are some variations from this rule, notably those of the Peony, Bleeding Heart, Hibiscus, and Lilies, all of which should be set at least four inches below the surface.

After the hardy border has become established, a very moderate amount of care is all that is required for a number of years, and yet this care must not approach the point of neglect. Early each spring the dead tops must be cut away and a light coating of well-rotted manure applied and forked in. Wood ashes or sheep manure make good fertilizers for hardy plants. Many hardy plants seed freely and for this reason the tops or seed-bearing portion should be broken off and carried out of the garden as soon as the blooming season is over or the seed may become a nuisance, and besides seedy plants are unsightly. The plants, however, should not be denuded of foliage, as nature requires this for winter protection. Some of the very best of our hardy plants increase very rapidly through root growths and in a few years will cover a large space to the exclusion of their neighbors if permitted to grow at will. But as these growths are usually formed in the fall, they can easily be removed while digging the bed over in the spring. The list of really good plants is too long to be given here. It is not out of place, however, to say that there are plants suited to practically all locations. This class of plants is comparatively free from disease and insect pests, which renders them all the more desirable. They also cover the entire season from spring to heavy frosts. Fall planting not recommended for the Middle West.

Why Dealers Do Not Guarantee Plants

THIS question is often asked, and yet it is a very easy one answered and the reasonableness of the answer is clearly apparent to all. To guarantee the life of a plant in the hands of another person is to make the dealer responsible for the errors and inexperience of others, not to mention freaks of weather and unfavorable seasons, cut worms, insects, bad soil, unfavorable locations and many other conditions, over which the dealer has no control. Then, again, there are customers who buy plants so late in the season that there can be but little hope of success. Most dealers are ready and willing to make good plants that are dead upon arrival, but it would be unreasonable to ask them to become responsible for the future life or conduct of a plant received in good condition. Fortunately the percentage of loss in hardy plants is small, as they are very tenacious of life.

W. W. WILMORE, Denver, Colorado.

The bulbs we bought of you last year gave us wonderful results. Such beautiful flowers I never saw. We were told that our flowers were more beautiful and larger than those exhibited at the Zoo.

MRS. C. A. STOUT.

Our collection has been very fine. Your Dahlias have always given fine satisfaction. Last year we had some extra fine specimens of Mrs. Jeffries, D. M. Moore and others.

ROBT. H. KEMP.